FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERCOSMOS SPACE LAW SEMINAR ENDS

LD022233 Budapest MTI in English 1845 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- A four-day Intercosmos seminar on space law ended in Budapest on Thursday. Experts from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union discussed legal issues related to the peaceful uses of outer space, surveyed codification work carried out in the legal sub-committee of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and analyzed the obstacles to the conclusion of new agreements on space law.

Particular attention was paid to the perfection of the relevant scientific and technical cooperation between CMEA members. The participants proposed that the legal experts involved in the work of Intercosmos should elaborate a contractual system to promote relations between the cooperating institutes and companies and accelerate the practical use of scientific and technical achievements in space research.

The seminar discussed the legal issues of the safety of cosmonauts, and the need to further develop the international agreement, currently in force, on the rescuing of cosmonauts in emergency.

COMMUNIQUE ON PROPAGANDA MEETING IN PRAGUE

AU021007 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "International Consultation Ends In Prague"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A joint communique was adopted at the end of an international meeting of representatives of societies for the dissemination of political, scientific, technical, and cultural knowledge from the socialist countries. The communique states, among other things:

The participants in the meeting exchanged experience on the role and mission of organizations in the fulfillment of the resolution of the congresses of their countries' Marxist-Leninist parties, with particular regard to their propagandist and educational influence on the population during the construction and further perfection of socialist society, on molding the socialist man and his way of life, in the acceleration of the economic and social development of the socialist countries, and in the struggle for peace.

The meeting unequivocally welcomed the 18 August 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he announced the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, as a further concrete USSR initiative aimed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the improvement of the international situation, and the preservation of peace in the world, which he reaffirmed in the interview with RUDE PROVAO on 9 September.

In their activity the organizations will even more and more intensively propagate the peace endeavor of the USSR and the share of their countries in the struggle for the assertion of the Soviet peace initiatives. The representatives of the organizations expressed interest in further developing and deepening mutual cooperation in the spirit of the international policy of their countries' communist and workers parties.

MALILE MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN UNITED NATIONS

AU051504 Tirana ATA in English 1047 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 5 (ATA) The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, who heads the Albanian delegation at the UN 41st session in New York has been having separate meetings with foreign ministers of some countries over the past days. The head of the Albanian delegation met with the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, Vahit Halefoglu. During the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly spirit, both sides positively assessed the friendly relations existing between the two countries and expressed their common desire for the further development of these relations in the fields of trade, culture, sports, etc.

In his meeting with the head of the delegation of the SR of Vietnam, the member of the government, Vo Dong Giang, Reis Malile discussed about the constant promotion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Albania and Vietnam in the fields of trade, culture, technical-scientific cooperation etc.

Likewise, the Albanian foreign affairs minister met with the Yugoslav Federative secretary for foreign affairs, Raif Dizdarevic, the minister of foreign affairs of Romaina, Ioan Totu, the foreign affairs minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca, the minister of foreign affairs of Zambia, Luke J. Mwananshiku, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, and the minister of foreign affairs of Guyana, Rashleigh Esmond Jackson. During these meetings opinions were exchanged on the bilateral relations as well as on their promotion in fields of mutual interest.

During the above mentioned meetings Reis Malile also exchanged opinions on some particular aspects of the international situation.

ALIA SPEAKS AT BERAT DISTRICT AWP PARLEY

AU300826 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Attends the 24th party conference of Berat District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 30 (ATA) -- The 24th party conference of Berat District held its proceedings on September 27-28. The conference was also attended by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The party and state leader was welcomed by the first secretary of the district party committee, Halil Hasko and other comrades.

Just like the entire people of Berat, the delegates to the conference, too, received the entry of Comrade Ramiz Alia to the hall with acclamations.

The conference was also addressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, who said among others:

Full of emotion and veneration we recall today the unforgettable years of the national liberation war, this glorious epopee, which the people of Berat in town and countryside, under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, wrote with blood and sacrifices. The people of Berat has preserved and continually developed their outstanding traditions. Today they distinguish themselves as first-rank fighters for the socialist construction and for the defence of the victories attained.

The concern and seriousness of the party grassroot organizations and the party conferences in the districts in their work for holding the new party elections as well as the all round achievements this year serve as the best preparations for the 9th congress, they are a guarantee for its complete success.

Our entire people, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, go to the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding with fresh victories. The work for the implementation of the new five year plan has begun well. Intensive efforts and accelerated rhythm at work are observed everywhere. The struggle for the realisation of the plans is being accompanied by all-round efforts to activate internal reserves and possibilities and to guarantee the prospects for development. The continuity on the road of socialism, in accordance with the teaching of Comrade Enver Hoxha, sanctioned in the line and principles of our party, is being realized and consolidated through work, efforts, determination and new projects in all fields.

The situation in our country is characterized by the steel unity of the people round the party and the steel unity of all the communists round its Central Committee. An optimistic and enthusiastic situation prevails all over the country. The party and people are displaying more strongly than even their determination to forge uninterruptedly ahead. Everything in Albania is in progress.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed further on that Berat is a district with a powerful economy, including a textile industry with large producing potential, a industry with large capacities for processing the foodstuffs, for oil extraction etc. The Berat District is frontally realizing its tasks in agriculture significant progress has been also made in education, culture and mode of living.

Our people constitute the decisive factor for the continuation of socialist revolution in all the fields and for the realisation of great tasks set by our party. Socialism is a deed of the strength and physical energies of the masses. Moreover, it is a deed of the their wisdom, knowledge, the intellectual power and creativity. The initiative and the creativity of the working people constitute the decisive factor for the application of the line of the masses. It has become a moving irreplaceable force for carrying the society forward, and for realising the plans of the economic and social development. The effects of this sound spirit, synthesized in the large scale movement "Standard Bearers in Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha", are and will be significant. This year, like never before, the working masses throughout the country are carrying out a very fruitful work for the realisation and the overfulfilment of the plans. The working people in the countryside, and those of the cities who are helping them, are concluding the harvesting and storing of maize within a very short time limit. On this occasion the Central Committee of the party greets all the working people of agriculture for this important achievement.

The working people of metallurgy, the mechanical industry and the chemical industry are speedily advancing their objectives to increase the production and effectiveness, and to introduce the Albanian raw materials in large scale use. This initiative is being also extended to such complex fields such as the increase of economic effectiveness in the districts and in the whole systems of the economy. The initiatives to realize the production tasks earlier than envisaged are initiatives to strengthen the economy and to raise the well being of the people.

Comrade Ramiz Alia also spoke on some problems of the international situation.

ALIA, ISAI ATTEND TIRANA AWP CONFERENCE

AU041425 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 4, (ATA) -- The 24th party conference of Tirana District held its proceedings at the opera and ballet theater hall on October 2 and 3.

Attending was also the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia. He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Home Affairs Comrade Hekuran Isai, delegate of the Central Committee of the party at this conference.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was received by the first secretary of the district party committee Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the exective committee of the district people's council Llambi Gegprifti and other comrades. The delegates to the conference welcomed with great joy the entry into the hall of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

On behalf of the plenum of the district party committee the report "With Militant Spirit, Revolutionary Drive and Uninterrupted Undertakings Let Us Constantly Fulfil the Tasks" was read out by the first secretary Pirro Kondi.

It followed from the report and discussions that in the District of Tirana the tasks of the 7th Five Year Plan have been realised well. The achievements of the working people of construction, engineering industry, extracting and coal upgrading industries, of cooperativists and agricultural working people, who realised the growth of agricultural production mainly by increasing the yields, were brought to the fore. These achievements and the experience accumulated in the struggle to fulfill the previous five year plan have served and serve to undertake and realise greater tasks over the 8th Five Year Plan further advancing the targets of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". A good experience has been accumulated during the great undertaking to further enhance the effectiveness.

Comrade Hekuran Isai too spoke at the conference. After bringing to the delegates and all the communists of Tirana District the greetings of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, he evaluated the proceedings of the conference for the sound spirit of principle.

In the end, the conference elected the leading organs of the party in the district, and the delegates to the 9th congress of the party.

Comrade Pirro Kondi was re-elected first secretary of the district party committee.

VICE MINISTERS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU041402 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- On occasion of the National Day of the German Democratic Republic, the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Dieter Kulitzka gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on October 3. Attending were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade Pajtim Ajazi and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING REGARDED AS 'GOOD OMEN'

AU041703 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 86

[Editorial article: "Good Omen"]

[Text] There are events that, even in our divided world, demonstrate unity of thought. In all parts of the world the announcement on the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, to be held in Reykjavik, was welcomed as great and promising news, inspiring great hope. It was greeted as a good omen for the awaited transition to positive changes.

In the atmosphere of dangerous, international tension and strained Soviet-American relations, the announcement coming from Moscow and Washington suddenly illuminated and dispersed the dense and stormy clouds, which for such a long time had obscured the people's hope for progress and peace.

At a moment when the well-known reactionary and militarist forces were doing and are doing everything within their power to drive the efforts for a universal human dialogue aimed at halting the suicidal arms race into a deadlock, the consent to the proposal of the Soviet leader to hold a meeting in Iceland cannot be judged other than as a manifestation of statesmanlike realism and good will, as an indubitable expression of a lofty mutual sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind.

There is one truth that can never be questioned -- it is the truth that the cause of peace is the cause of all peoples, great and small, without exception. Only then peace can become peace for all, a lasting a just peace. Only this common striving for peace can make peace a contribution of and an asset for all mankind. It is, however, also true and unquestionable that in this century of thermonuclear arms, the responsibility of the two great powers -- the USSR and the United States, which are known in the contemporary political vocabulary as the two superpowers because their material, human, and military resources are truly prevailing over those of all other states -- is determining and decisive.

Under present-day circumstances and realities every new escalation of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations transmits this tension to all other international relations producing chain reactions of complementary complications and conflicts. Under such circumstances, in this atmosphere it is difficult to detect the fact that despite the complicated internatonal situation and the activities of the imperialist and reactionary forces, the will of the people to overcome the political stagnation and to widely expand the negotiations on the most topical issues and problems of peace, security, and cooperation is destined to prevail by the laws of history. A bright example for this was set in the day following the successful conclusion of one of the most difficult negotiations in the entire postwar development; namely the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe. A few hours preceding the dramatic denouement of the events, it was difficult to guess its outcome; it was difficult to guess whether the end would be the one expected by the people in Europe, the United States, and Canada and by all mankind. Once more the impressive fact emerged that whenever common human aspirations are placed above everything else, when people are concerned about their own present and future on a long-term basis, even the most complicated and difficult problems can find a solution, under the common denominator of common interests and joint responsibility.

This was also, among other things, confirmed by the extended Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, by the convention signed in Vienna on the safe development of nuclear power, and by the documents adopted by the state and government leaders of the Nonaligned Movement at their meeting in Harare, as well as by the progress in the negotiations on questions connected with the banning of chemical weapons.

The "interim" or "our of turn meeting" between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has the task of preparing the forthcoming official Soviet-American summit, scheduled to take place in Washington. Despite their "restricted" character, the talks that will be held in the capital of this distant island state will be of exceptional international significance, at least in three respects: A political respect -- because they are renewing the process of Geneva on Soviet-American negotiations on general issues of our epoch, which well-known circles and forces continue to sabotage with their plans for wars on earth and in outer space; a practical respect -- because they will map our the specific subjects of future talks and trends, containing conditions and opportunities for the achievement of bilateral and multilateral agreements for halting the nuclear missile arms race; and a psychological respect -- because they are restoring the self-confidence of mankind in the awareness that we are living in an epoch in which there are no and ther should be no insoluble problems whatsoever.

It is unnecessary to forecast what exactly the Soviet and American leaders will talk about in Reykjavik. The USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state already discussed this subject for over 20 hours. Nevertheless, it is more than obvious that one of the questions -- namely the question of the future, or to put it more precisely, the absence of a future that nuclear weapons promise -- cannot and must not be disregarded since people are awaiting mutually acceptable solutions on these questions and are justified in doing so. Only such solutions can make people finally utter a sigh of relief.

The people of Bulgaria, who welcomed the announcement on the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting with hope, wish this meeting successful progress with all their hearts.

People say that the capital of the "country of ice" is situated in the middle of the road between Europe and the American Continent. Let us hope that this road will be crossed from both sides with the common will. Let there be peace!

PRC NPC'S LIAO HANSHENG GIVES INTERVIEW.

AU201213 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 29 Sep 86 p 7

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT interview with Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress -- time and place of interview not given.

[Text] The visit of the parliamentary delegation headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has ended. During his visit to our country the leader of the delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly. Prior to his departure, Liao Hansheng was kind enough to give an interview to a representative of our editorial board:

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Can you describe the results of your visit to Bulgaria and the results of the talks you held with Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov?

[Liao Hansheng] The visit of the delegation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to Bulgaria was very successful. We held friendly talks with Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov, with leaders of the Bulgarian National Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The sides briefed each other on their domestic and foreign policy and on the state of socialist construction in each of them. They exchanged experience in the work of the parliamentary organs and intensified the process of mutual acquaintance. The two sides expressed the mutual wish to further develop the relations between China and Bulgaria in various sectors, as well as to consolidate cooperation between their parliaments. The talks will play an active role in the further development of relations between the PRC and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in various fields.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] How can you describe the role and importance of parliaments in consolidating universal peace and in averting a nuclear war?

[Liao Hansheng] The preservation of world peace is the common hope and the sacred duty of all peoples throughout the world. The parliaments must express the will of the peoples, they must devote all-round efforts to the defense of world peace and indefatiguably struggle for it. The CRP is conducting an independent, peaceloving policy in foreign affairs. It is striving for the preservation of peace in the world. As in the past, we are still against nuclear war today and we support a total ban on nuclear weapons. Everyone is aware of the fact that China is a nuclear state that has assumed the obligation not to have recourse to nuclear weapons. During our present talks, both sides expressed the readiness to devote optimal efforts to the preservation of world peace and to averting nuclear war.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC are separated from each other by thousands of kilometers. This, however, is not an obstacle to the adoption of numerous steps in favor of developing relations between the two countries, for example, in the economic sector. Can you describe the cooperation prospects, which exist in this sector?

[Liao Hansheng] Naturally, geographical distance will not be an obstacle to the development of our friendly relations. China and Bulgaria are socialist countries. We must develop our bilateral relations even more, and there are opportunities in this respect. In the economic sphere, we will preserve the principle which is characteristic of relations between socialist states -- namely -- relations based on equal rights and on mutual advantage, as well as complementary efforts, mutual assistance, friendship, and cooperation. On this basis we will actively contribute to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries. We are convinced that, with joint efforts, we will achieve the constant development of our friendship and cooperation.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Can you tell us something about the tasks that the Chinese people face at the present stage of their socialist construction?

[Liao Hansheng] The implementation of the four socialist modernizations is the common hope of the billion-strong Chinese people. We are resolved to transform our country into a powerful, modern, socialist state, with a highly developed economy and a great cultural standard, as well as a high level of democratization. This is precisely why the CCP Central Committee, as a first step in this direction, has determined by the end of this century to increase our total industrial and agricultural production four times as compared with the 1980 standard, in order to make our people's life more prosperous. We are now searching for paths for the implementation of socialist modernization, which must be appropriate to the conditions that really exist in China.

The reform of the economic system in the villages has already achieved remarkable results and this reform is gradually producing its first results in the urban centers. Our open door policy is proceeding successfully. As of 1986 we are beginning to implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan, by maintaining stable rates of development both in industry and agriculture.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Let us ask one more question at the end of this interview. Can you give your impressions of Bulgaria?

[Liao Hansheng] Our present visit gave us the opportunity to become familiar with the tremendous successes achieved by the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people in socialist construction, as well as with the new goals they are setting for themselves for the future. This gives us great pleasure. In exchanging opinions with the colleagues from the Naitonal Assembly, we understand that very good work is being done in your country in legislation, and that close relations exist between the National Assembly and the people's masses in your country. We learned that the various permanent organs of the National Assembly have a very efficient work system. All this has deeply impressed us. You have acquired very positive experience in the construction of socialism and in the reorganization of the economic system, from which we can learn. On this occasion I would like, through your mass media, to wish the Bulgarian people even greater socialist construction. At the same time, I would like, with all my heart, to express gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for having received us and for the friendly talk we held with him, and I would like to cordially thank the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people for their sincere and friendly hospitality.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS

AU021224 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a message to Li Xiannian, PRC president, and Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council, which addresses most sincere greetings on the country's national holiday.

The message confirms again the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to further expand relations between the two countries and to cooperate with the PRC in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism, something which corresponds to the interests of the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples and the entire progressive and peaceloving mankind.

TODOROV, MARKOV ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU021226 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 1 October the PRC marks its 37th anniversary. For that occasion, on 30 September Teng Shaozhi, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in the embassy's halls.

The reception was attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and deputy ministers.

Leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception, which took place in a friendly atmoshphere.

SYRIAN VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON TIES

LD031342 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- The crisis in the Middle East can be solved only on the basis of the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all occupied Arab territories, Deputy Chairman of the Syrian National Progressive Front and Syrian Vice-President Zuhayr Mashariqa has told CTK prior to his departure from Czechoslovakia.

The Syrian representative who led a delegation of the National Progressive Front which ended its visit to Czechoslovakia today said that all national rights, especially the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, must be restored and that the situation must be solved at an international conference in which the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council would participate together with representatives of the parties involved. Separate agreements and partial solutions which the U.S. imperialism and Zionism have been trying to push through would not lead to the restoration of peace in the region. Their aim is to force the Arabs to yield to the imperialist and Zionist plans, he said.

Syria and the countries of the socialist community have common interests and aims, i.e. to struggle against imperialism and Zionism, Zuhayr Mashariqa said in another part of the interview.

Syria's relations with the socialist countries have been strengthening within the existing treaties of friendship and cooperation. A Syrian-Soviet treaty was signed during the Syrian president's visit to Czechoslovakia in 1985 and a similar treaty has also been signed with Bulgaria, the Syrian representative said. These relations will further expand within the interests and aims of both sides, he added.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD031337 Prague CTK in English 1240 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Syrian National Progressive Front, led by deputy chairman of its central leadership and Syrian Vice-President Zuhayr Mashariqa, ended its visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague today.

The delegation visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

PRC ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU032111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Reception at the PRC Embassy"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, gave a reception on his country's national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the PRC's establishment -- on 30 September in Prague.

It was attended by Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier; Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; and other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life. The members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION WITH USSR ELECTS NEW CHIEF

LD052333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association discussed in Bratislava today the tasks of the organization up to the end of the current year. It stressed the need to facilitate the expansion of scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and more purposefully to broaden friendship contacts, as well as international socialist competition. It also pointed to the need to improve the quality of cultural and educational activities.

The session complied with the request of Karol Savel to be released from the post of the chief secretary. It elected Jozef Mravik in his place.

Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, thanked Karol Savel for long years of involved work in the post and praised his contribution toward strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

CPCZ'S JAKES DEPARTS FOR WORKING VISIT TO FRG

LD051650 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left by air today for a working visit of the FRG. It is taking place at the invitation of the leadersip of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Meets SPD's Glotz

LD052232 Prague CTK in English 2035 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Oct 5 (CTK correspondent) -- Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, had talks after arrival here today with representative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Peter Glotz.

Both sides expressed interest in promoting the successfully developing dialogue between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and SPD, and in its transfer also into other spheres.

They recalled joint international political initiatives, especially the proposal of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, SPD, and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

Milos Jakes and Peter Glotz also reviewed the international political topics. In this connection, they welcomed the coming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting as an opportunity to improve the current complex international situation.

Reviewed during the Jakes-Glotz meeting were also certain topical aspects of bilateral Czechoslovak-West German relations. They pointed out that economic relations between the two countries with different social and political systems are an important factor of the policy of understanding, cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

WEST URGED TO RESPOND TO PACT PROPOSALS AT MBFR

AU291942 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep p 7

[Dusan Rovensky article in the "Note" column: "Another round in Vienna"]

[Text] Another -- the 40th -- round of the talks on the reduction of the number of armed forces and armament in central Europe began in Veinna on 25 September. These talks deal with an issue which is of direct and essential importance for reducing tension on the European Continent, where millions-strong armeis, equipped with huge arsenals of conventional as well as nuclear weapons, are facing each other. The further part of the Vienna dialogue began shortly after the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Therefore it is appropriate to demand that a constructive spirit, similar to the one displayed in Stockholm, also prevail in Vienna in the future. The future will show whether this really is going to be the case.

What is particularly necessary is that the NATO states concretely and constructively respond to the extensive program of reducing armed forces and armament in Europe that was proposed at the summit of the Warsaw Pact states last June. An integrated and concrete disarmament program aimed at easing military tension and limiting conventional weapons was elaborated in the appeal adopted in Budapest. The initiative of the socialist countries pertains to all aspects of the disarmament process. It proposes to markedly reduce the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces, and together with that also the quantities of weapons -- of the ground as well as air forces. It also includes concrete stages of how the disarmament process should proceed in order to reduce the numerical strength of troops by 1 million men by the beginning of the 1990's. According to the proposal of the socialist states, the process of reduction would be balanced and mutual, and the parity of forces would be maintained in the course of the process.

The Warsaw Pact's Budapest session proposals are of far-reaching importance, and the NATO states should react to them responsibly, particularly at the deliberations in Vienna.

They also should react to other peace initiatives. The main obstacle that prevents progress in Vienna is the fact that the stances of the Western delegations have not thus far displayed political realism, that they continue their poorly disguised attempts to gain unilateral advantages, to gain military superiority over the socialist countries. That, of course, is not the path that will lead to agreements.

In Stockholm political realism won. The result was agreements that contain a number of remarkabel elements, conclusions that constitute an important step toward the reduction of military tension in Europe and toward the creation of better relations between East and West. The talks in the Austrian capital also have this opportunity. One only has to make use of these opportunities.

KAPEK DELIVERS REPORT TO PRAGUE PARTY SESSION

LD010855 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Prague CPCZ Committee today debated the development and improvement of the party membership base after 17th CPCZ Congress.

In the committee report, delivered by its chief secretary, Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and in a discussion too, it was said that the great care of the party bodies and primary organizations paid to the improvement of the membership base of communists in Prague has had positive results. The class character of the city organization has been reinforced.

However, the meeting pointed out that the tasks connected with the improvement of the membership base are not fully implemented in all bodies and organizations. The fulfillment of individual concrete tasks by many communists of Prague is not regularly assessed and inspected, and not all possibilities for the better political and ideological-theoretical standard of the party members are utilized.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALCOHOLISM, DRUGS

LD260442 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Summary] The constitutional legal committees of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly continued work in Prague today with a debate of the report of the prosecutor general of the CSSR on the fight against alcoholism and other drug abuses. There are over 232,000 registered alcoholics in the CSSR. The proportion of women drinkers has gone up in past few years, and that of 20-25 year-old young people this is followed by the 18-19 year old category. On average, every CSSR citizen consumes annually the equivalent of 9 and 1/2 liters of pure alcohol. One-third of all crimes are commited under the influence of alcohol.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- Gerard van Vloten, the ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the CSSR, has completed his tour of duty and left Czechoslovakia "for good." [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

NEW NETHERLANDS ENVOY -- Lambertus J.R.J.B.W.G.E.M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg, the new ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, has arrived in Prague. He was welcomed by Vilem Pardubsky, head of the diplomatic protocol of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

SWISS ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- (CTK) -- Max B. Dahinden, Swiss ambassador to the CSSR, concluded his diplomatic mission and left the CSSR on 2 September. He was seen off by Jan Nedorost, deputy head of diplomatic protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

AFGHAN ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- (CTK) -- Mohammed Sharief Karimzada, Afghan ambassador to the CSSR, has departed from the CSSR by air. He was seen off at the airport by Jan Nedorost, deputy head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RETURNS TO BERLIN FROM USSR

LD032133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived back in Berlin this evening after his friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

AU022147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 30 September Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, gave a reception on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. His invitation was honored by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health; and Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry. Other personalities of the social life of the republic attended the reception, including Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present were chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

HONECKER SENDS GHANDI MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

LD041015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, has sent a telegram to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. It says:

I have learned with abhorrence and indignation of the assassination attempt on your life. In this hour I assure you of the GDR's firm solidarity. At the same time the failure of this criminal attack fills me with satisfaction.

I wish you, honored Mr Prime Minister, continued great success in your responsible work in the interest of peace and for the benefit of the Indian people.

DEPUTY PREMIER REICHELT RECEIVED BY DANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD041548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Poul Schluter, prime minister of Denmark, received GDR Deputy Premier Dr Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water management, during the latter's visit to Denmark, for a talk which took place in an open atmosphere. Dr Hans Reichelt conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were reciprocated in like manner.

The two sides emphasized the positive results of the development of the bilateral relations between the two states. They underlined that the steadily developing cooperation in environmental policy had also made a contribution towards it. They concurred in noting that there exists an inseparable connection between protecting the environment and safeguarding peace.

Dr Hans Reichelt explained the policy of dialogue for creating a coalition of reason and realism aimed at preserving peace, at progress to be made toward disarmament and at a return to detente. He emphasized that the citizens of the GDR, as well as all realistic forces in the world, expect that during the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik results would be achieved that will take into account mankind's will for peace.

The talk was attended by Christian Christensen, minister of the environment and minister of Nordic affairs.

Agreement Signed

LD042042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Denmark are to expand their cooperation in environmental protection. A working plan for the period to 1988 has been signed in Copenhagen following the conclusion of negotiations between Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, and Christian Christensen, Danish minister of environment and Nordic affairs. It envisages the deepening of relations, particularly in the development of processes and measures to protect water resources, to keep the atmosphere clean, to protect forests and to recultivate worked-out open-cast mines. Cooperation with scientific institutes, institutions, enterprises and concerns is planned in this.

Dr Hans Reichelt stressed the usefulness of the exchange of experiences conducted with politicians and in concerns and institutes in Denmark regarding the diverse tasks involved in environmental protection, including the reational use of natural resources, utilizing secondary raw materials, treating chemical waste, protecting nature and the landscape, and monitoring the environment.

HAGER READS HONECKER MESSAGE TO JENA MEETING

LK020825 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] In Jena today, the festive week to mark the 750th anniversary of the city began. It opened with a session of the city assembly. As well as the 240 deputies, numerous guests accepted the invitation, including a delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. In his festive address, Mayor Walter Windrich outlined the most important historic stages in the development of Jena. Here is a report from Rolf Reissmann: [passage omitted]

Jena became a city 10 years ago. Today it has 107,000 inhabitants. The greetings message from Chairman of the SED State Council Erich Honecker, which was read by Projessor Kurt Hager, member of the State Council, was addressed to them all. Referring to the Jena's worlwide reputation, it says:

[Begin Hager recording] As the scene for the activity of outstanding personalities, Jena has been and remains a significant center of forward-moving scientific life and political commitment for social progress. Closely linked with the development of the city are the achievements of Carl Zeiss, Ernst Abbe, and Otto Schott, which, founded on the industry of the workers, significantly determined the town's scientific development.

The working people of the Combine VEB Carl Zeiss Jena, through their products, are oriented at international top performances and key technologies, and are making an extraordinary contribution to the development of our economy. The export goods which are much in demand, and are highly developed consumer goods bear witness to the creative power of the GDR workers, scientists, and technologists in numerous countries. The socialist community work involving the city and the enterprises and institutions has been developed in an exemplary way. The community of interests for regional rationalization, the promotion of performance development, and the improvement of the working and living conditions is a new and effective form of cooperation, which aims to implement further changes for the benefit of the citizens. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## BRIEFS

ADN, SPK SIGN AGREEMENT -- Phnom Penh, 29 Sep (ADN) -- An agreement on the further development of cooperation between the Cambodian SPK news agency and ADN was signed in Phnom Penh by directors general En Saman and Guenter Poetschke. It plans the expansion of the exchange of news and photos as well as support in the further training of SPK staff. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 29 Sep 86 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN -- On 18 September Guido Thoms, GDR deputy minister of environmental protection and water management, concluded his 4-day visit to Sweden. The talks he conducted with Walfrid Poulsson, general director of the State Office for Environmental Protection in Sweden, served the continuation of the thus far good cooperation on environmental protection issues. A working program for the 1987-1988 period was signed; it is to contribute to the expansion of relations between both countries in the environmental protection sector. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

MARITIME GROUP JOINED -- Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR joined the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) on Wednesday in London. Deputy Minister of Post and Telecommunications Dr Hans-Juergen Hammer deposited a corresponding document with the general secretary of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). At the same time he signed the organization's business agreement which governs the conditions for participation in maritime satellite radio transmission. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

TREATMENT PLANT AUTOMATION --Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- The first automated microcomputer-aided process guiding system with the designation 'Audatec' in the sphere of water management went into permanent operation at the Berlin-Nord treatment plant on Wednesday. The computer system, which was produced at the Teltow instrument and control works (Potsdam Bezirk) and which already has proved its worth in the production of fertilizers and other chemical products, takes over the control and monitoring of numerous processes in the treatment of effluent. The collectives involved in the construction and equipping of this largest and most modern treatment plant in the GDR have set themsleves the task of connecting all mechanical, biological, and chemical treatment processes to the process guiding system by the beginning of December. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

SOLIDARITY LEADERS SUMMONED TO APPEAR

AU031919 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa and most of the seven new provisional heads of the Solidarity Trade Union have been asked to appear Saturday before their local regional administrative boards, under a ruling concerned with illegal organizations, the unionists said Friday.

They told Agence France-Presse that they would have to justify the creation last Tuesday of a new Solidarity leadership. This new leadership will operate in the open, unlike its predecessor, Solidarity has said.

This administrative procedure was last used most notably for the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights, a group founded after the murder in 1984 of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko by Polish secret police.

The committee was termed "illegal, " and its militants were thereafter subjected to police harrassment, court appearances and finally imprisonment.

Among the Solidarity leaders, Mr. Walesa, Bodgdan Lis and Bogdan Borusewicz have to been asked to appear in Gdansk, while Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior are summoned to Wroclaw.

Mr. Walesa said he would appear but would only agree "to read a statement questioning the competence of this local board to rule on trade union rights."

He noted that Solidarity's new "provisional council" was not a "new organization" and its "existence is guartanteed by the Polish Constitution as well as by international conventions signed by Poland."

The other union heads, Zbigniew Bujak, Janusz Palubicki and Tadeusz Jedynak, could not reached Friday to confirm their cases.

In an editorial Thursday, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily said Solidarity's provisional council aimed "to create structures for illegal activities."

In other developments, 13 militants of the independent pacifist movement WIP were arrested Friday after a half-hour sit-in in the centre of Warsaw, watched by hundreds of onlookers near several large department stores and the Ministry of Culture.

The militants held banners calling for the release of Wojciech Jankowski and Jaroslaw Nakielski, arrested recently for refusing to do military service. Mr. Jankowski, sentenced to three and a half years in prison, has been on a hunger strike since September 16.

They are considered common criminals, and thus did not benefit from the government's amnesty for political prisoners, which ended on September 15.

A man released under the amnesty, Marek Adamkiewicz, was among the WIP militants arrested Friday. Police also took away a dozen onlookers.

Walesa Comments

AU041532 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was questioned Saturday by a magistrate after his Solidarity provisional council was declared illegal Friday by the Polish Government.

Other members of the Solidarity council -- made up of seven activists from the banned trade union recently released from jail under an amnesty for political prisoners -- were also summoned for questioning Saturday.

Speaking by telephone from his home in Gdansk, northern Poland, Mr. Walesa said he was asked about the intentions and future of the provisional council which was announce last Tuesday, but was not given an official warning.

On Friday government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the council was "an illegal structure" whose members were "enemies of the state" that could be punished. Mr. Walesa said he refused to answer questions about the activities of the council including its printing facilities and billposting activities.

"I let them know that the council was not a new organization, that it was not meant to put up, but to eliminate obstacles on the path to dialogue (with the government) for the recovery of the country" from its serious economic difficulties, he said. Mr. Walesa added that the questioning had been courteous and that the magistrate had told him that "the affair will be examined and decisions taken later on."

Jozef Pinior, another member of the council, said he was warned in Wroclaw that he could be liable to a jail term of up to five years for leading an illegal organization.

Other members of the council Bogdan Lis in Gdansk, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk (Wroclaw), Bogdan Borusewicz (Gdansk), Janusz Palubicki (Poznan) and Tadeusz Jedynak (Katowice) were also summoned for questioning Saturday.

Meanwhile, 16 activists of the "Peace and Liberty" (WIP) movement were still in custody Saturday after being detained Friday in Warsaw after demanding the release of two man -- Wojciech Jankowski and Jaroslaw Nakielski -- who were jailed after refusing to carry out military service.

URBAN SAYS SOLIDARITY SEEKS DESTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM

LD040857 Warsaw PAP in English 0012 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Urban's Reply to KYODO" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3: The Japanese KYODO press agency addressed the Polish government spokesman with a question as to how he addressed the creation of the Provisional Council of "Solidarnosc" and what was the attitude of the authorities towards that council's statement and towards the statements and letters of Lech Walesa. Jerzy Urban replied, in part:

"The group composed of some of the former activitists and advisors of "Solidarnosc" wrongly assesses its capabilities. At present the line of agreement and struggle has a strong social backing. A decisive majority of Poles do not want a return of both the times from before August 1980 and a recurrence of the events of 1981. The extremists of the said period deceive themselves in thinking that they can once again use the same scenario, known from 1980 and 1981: at first a lot of beautiful words about agreement all all-out work, then conflicts, strikes and demonstrations, ruining the economy and raking havoc on the market, piling up demands and, last but not least, open demands for bringing down the government, that is, pushing the country to the brink of an abyss.

"We do not have to wait for the falsehood to surface once again in beautifully ringing words about agreement as well as gestures of reunion. The so-called Provisional Council began with a contemptuous rejection of an initiative aimed at creating a consultative body attached to the Council of State. An institution of agreement which has not yet even been founded was billed beforehand as a facade and harmful by the extremists of 1981.

"When Zbigniew Bujak read out a statement of his provisional council to Western correspondents about efforts to reach agreement on the issue of pluralism, Wiktor Kulerski sat at his side. Kulerski, Bujak's deputy and successor in the underground, already wrote in the Sep. 24 issue of the illegal MAZOWSZE wwekly that the communists aim to annihilate the nation biologically and bring down all the possible catastrophes on it, and, thus, they are adversaries who, reasoning soundly, should be fought.

"Their activities, writes Kulerski, should be hampered in the following way: to create open structures voicing agreement on the outside and, on the other hand, parallely construct, I quote, 'civil underground structures, conspiratorial to the full...' The article also makes mention of a secret network of communications with foreign countries.

"These people, therefore, immediately following their release from arrest and surfacing from the underground, attempt to kindle a fire which has already once burned Poland.

"The main slogan which they advance nowadays is trade union pluralism. They forget that they themselves stated a long time ago that they wee not and are not any trade unionists.

"Realistically reasoning working people will correctly evaluate the revived slogan of pluralism. It would simply mean the political ressurection of a group of activisits who have proven their harmfulness.

"The Poland of 1986 is not and will not be the Poland from before 1980 as well as from before December 1981. The new action of people who independently of their earlier motives of action today are simply a group which in fact fulfills foreign orders for destabilizing Socialist Poland does not, as was the case in 1980, have an infrastructure in the rightful indignation of the mases. This is a cabinet-type appearance strictly coordinated in time and methods with the policy of some Western circles towards Poland. Their intention is to either gain in the coming weeks a pretext to hold that People's Poland is a country of repression or to show that progress in agreement in Poland must be manifested by the destruction of socialism.

"Will the risk of humanitarian steps taken by the authorities and serving the cause of agreement always be abused by the adversaries of socialism and deemed as a invitation to destructive actions? Such a logic of events is contradictory to the wishes and efforts of a majority of Polish society. If, however, a handful of extremists will today or in the future force the rigorous use of law in relation to them, let no one later on, be it the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth or the church, call for new humanitarian acts. We are really trying to make Poland a country without so-called political prisoners. We tried pluralism in the same realistic way in 1980 and 1981. All the blame for a possible failure will go to the other side, just as it bears responsibility for wasting some of the experiments of 1980 and 1981."

DAILY HAILS CHINA'S READINESS TO COOPERATE

AU032147 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Tadeusz Barzdo dispatch: "At the Summit"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 September -- When leaders of two countries meet for the first time for over 30 years, such a meeting is of momentous significance in every way, and if the countries are Poland and China, which have always respected and praised each other, the effects are bound to be really comprehensive. This is because Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the PRC has not only restored the summit dialogue between the two countries, but also envisages the continuation of this dialogue and the further comprehensive development of bilateral relations.

These implications were fully confirmed during Wojciech Jaruselski's Beijing talks with the PRC's highest authorities. The meeting with Deng Xiaoping, who is China's top personality, created opportunities for exchanging views on the most fundamental isues -- on the roads and methods of building the system of social justice. The Chinese side did not hesitate to admit that, while scoring impressive achievements, it committed omissions and even errors in this regard in the past. Deng Xiaoping stressed above all the period of China's development during the "Cultural Revolution." Friendship and a candid atmosphere were also the distinctive features of the meeting with CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang and PRC Chairman Li Xiannian.

W. Jaruzelski's visit has materialized at a time when almost all socialist countries have begun searching for ways to accomplish their main goals and to determine the most efficient strategies of economic development. The same activity is going on in China, which continues to implement the program of economic reforms. In precisely this regard China is an interesting partner for all socialist countries. At the same time, both sides can glean great benefits because China's needs, especially those in economic modernization, offer extensive opportunities for economic cooperation. The Chinese leaders disclosed in this connection that they are also interested in cooperation and that they keenly study and watch the solutions and reforms adopted under our sociopolitical conditions.

During the talks, accent was laid on current econoic cooperation, which is successfully developing, as jointly assessed by the Chinese and Polish officials. The present achievements make it possible to greatly expand bilateral cooperation, which will cover all fields and will be confirmed by the intergovernmental accord on cultural and scientific cooperation to be signed this coming Tuesday.

The fact that the Polish-Chinese dialogue is favorable to our basic goals, defends peace, and creates the climate of international understanding is not without significance with regard to the entire process of the Warsaw-Beijing rapprochement. However, nothing is being done to conceal the existing differences in views. But, as Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, we want to promote that which is advantageous for both sides and which serves the dialogue.

The status and significance of W. Jaruzelski's Chinese visit is also connected with China's position in the international arena. This position jibes with Poland's ever growing position in the world.

'FIRST HOURS' OF JARUZELSKI VISIT TO PRC VIEWED

AU031418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 86 p 7

[Report by Zygmunt Slomowski, "Our Own Correspondent in Beijing": "The First Hours in Beijing"]

[Text] The talks that have opened in Beijing mark the resumption of Polish-Chinese dialogue at the highest level and have naturally aroused much interest abroad. Indirect evidence of this is that correspondents representing the largest press agencies in the world, including those of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, have been accredited for the visit.

The dialogue has commenced at a time when economic, scientific, cultural and sports cooperation between Poland and China has acquired a new impetus. As Comrade Jaruzelski said on Sunday, both sides wish to expand cooperation and the current talks are of great importance for the expansion of cooperation in all areas. Existing foundations can be built on and this will profit both countries, peace, and social progress. The manner in which the position of China converges on most fundamental issues with the peace initiatives launched by the community of socialist states creates favorable conditions for this to happen.

The Polish-Chinese talks are taking place at a time when the most populous state in the world is undergoing a period of rapid development. The capital city itself provides ample evidence of this. New districts with modern, high-rise housing have appeared, changing the city's skyline completely. New highways and two-level intersections have appeared. Old streets and houses have been imbued with new life by the appearance of new shops. These are first impressions but they provide visual confirmation or serve to illustrate the words of the head of the Chinese Government, who, at the meeting with W. Jaruzelski, stressed that the new period in the dynamic development of socialist construction had begun in 1978 and that the policy for invigorating the economy that had been adopted then along with the opening up to the outside world had provided the economy with new life.

ORZECHOWSKI SUMMARIZES POLAND'S ACTIVITY IN UN

LD052224 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 5 -- Upon his return from the session of the U.N. General Assembly, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski told PAP that Poland had so far actively contributed to the works of the U.N. 41st session.

Our activity was an important part of the materialization of tasks stemming from the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions, mainly the striving to strengthen Poland's position in the world and within international organizations, and the active participation in broad East-West dialogue on such global issues as strengthening international security, disarmament and improvement in the world's economic situation, Orzechowski said.

We implemented those tasks through addresses delivered by the head of the delegation at the general debate of the 41st session and the preceding extraordinary session of the General Assembly concerning Namibia, as well as in the course of numerous bilateral contacts with representatives of the American opinion-forming, economic and technical circles.

While in New York, I met with the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and chairman of the 41st session Humaium Rashid Choudhury. I also held useful talks with my counterparts -- foreign ministers of countries of the socialist community, as well as with 35 foreign ministries-heads of delegations of countries from all the regions of the world, Orzechowski continued.

During my meetings with representatives of American circles, I could see that, like Polish society, they expressed considerable interest in normalizing Polish-American relations, Minister Orzechowski went on.

The general debate of the 41st session, held in the constructive and matter-of-fact atmosphere, focuses on basic issues for the whole mankind. Socialist countries point to superior importance of the problematique [as received] of strengthening peace and world security, and in this connection, they forwarded a concept to create the common system of security through their activities in the U.N. forum, he said.

Pointing to the importance of the USSR-U.S. dialogue, Minister Orzechowski stressed that the participants in the session welcomed with satisfaction the announced meeting of leaders of the two countries: CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

Poland's voice, expressing our profound attachement to peace and building international security, was listened to with great attention, Minister Orzechowski said in conclusion. The discussion showed that the three initiatives forwarded by Wojciech Jaruzelski at last year's session of the General Assembly, which are at present being developed by us, have met with favourable response since they concern armaments, debt and development and environmental protection, that is the issues which focus attention of the majority of delegations.

I would like to add, Minister Orzechowski said, that we supplemented the already forwarded Polish initiatives with a proposal put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski in Zielona Gora for Poland to play host to the 1989 meeting of states-parties to the CSCE, and a suggestion that the U.N. announce the International Year of the Family in the future, he concluded.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON IMF SESSION

LD052355 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct. 5 -- At the 41st plenary session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank the Polish delegation had an opportunity to present Poland's stand on issues connected with the role of the IMF and the World Bank, said Poland's Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik.

While speaking to PAP and TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents in Washington Jerzy Gorski and Zygmunt Broniarek, he added that the session also provided an opportunity for presenting by Poland of its most significant internal affairs linked with the IMF and the World Bank and the stand on issues of solving Poland's indebtedness.

Poland's stand on principles and conditions of international economic cooperation and questions of solving indebtedness is identical with the stand of the overwhelming majority of delegations taking the floor during the 41st IMF and World Bank Session.

We have been promised that by 1988 Poland's credit needs will have been met to a certain degree by the credit policy of the IMF and the World Bank, said Samojlik.

Our programmes of economic development -- putting main emphasis on the acceleration of this development and promotion of exportable production -- are positively assessed by IMF and World Bank experts. One can see big convergence of thinking between authors of IMF and World Bank assessments of Poland's economic policy and the Polish authorities' stand on these issues, stated Minister Samojlik.

He also expressed a view that Poland's membership in the IMF and the World Bank would make it easier for Poland to expand economic cooperation both with developed and developing states.

The participation of the Polish delegation in the 41st IMF and World Bank Session provided at the same time an occasion to hold meetings and talks with representatives of many states, including finance ministers from Argentina, the People's Republic of China, the FRG, Britain and Italy.

We also held talks with the IMF and World Bank leadership. IMF Executive Director Jacques de Larosiere repeatedly stressed during a talk with the Polish delegation that Poland is an equal-right member of the two financial organizations and enjoys all the rights available to all member states without any discrimination, said Minister Samojlik. The talks focused on issues of multilateral economic, trade and credit cooperation.

During bilateral talks representatives of many states, including Chinese Finance Minister Wang, displayed substantial interest in the Polish economic reform. The Chinese delegation stressed the significance attached by the People's Republic of China to economic cooperation with socialist states and the Soviet Union.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD041456 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and Minister of National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania General Colonel Vasile Milea, now on a visit to this country.

During the meeting held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere the two exchanged views on the present political and military situation in the world, and particularly in Europe. Against this background they discussed efforts taken by the socialist community states in the interest of national security, defence of peace and development of cooperation between Poland and Romania and between armies of the two states.

The president of the Council of State decorated members of the Romanian military delegation with orders of merit of the Polish People's Republic awarded as an expression of recognition for their personal contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood-in-arms between the Romanian Army and the Polish People's Army.

POLISH-SOVIET BANK AGREEMENT SIGNED IN WARSAW

LD040642 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3 -- An agreement on cooperation between Soviet banks and Narodowy Bank Polski was signed here today.

The agreement envisages close cooperation aimed to deepen socialist economic integration, to exchange experiences in strengthening the role of Polish and Soviet credit and banking systems, and to increase the banks' influence on speeding up the pace of socio-economic development.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD042306 Warsaw PAP in English 1812 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: A Hungarian Government delegation led by deputy of the [as received] Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Jozsef Marjai arrived here today at the invitation from the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The two sides started talks led by co-chairman of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation Jozsef Marjai and Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol.

FRG DECIDES SOME POLES UNQUALIFIED FOR ASYLUM

LD040913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Polish citizens cannot be considered to quality for asylum if they leave Poland legally and then remain in the West longer than the time allowed them. The administrative tribunal in Kassel in the FRG has decided this.

'LIBERTY AND PEACE' DEMONSTRATORS FINED

AU042131 Paris AFP in English 2126 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Seven members of the outlawed Polish pacifist movement, Liberty and Peace (WIP), were Saturday sentenced to fines of 50,000 zlotys (250 dollars) or 50 days in jail by a police court here for participation in a demonstration, a WIP member said.

Jacek Czaputowicz told AFP the seven were arrested Friday during a demonstration in the center of Warsaw demanding the release of two members of the group imprisoned for refusing military service and who were not included in a recently declared omnibus amnesty.

He said one of the two, Wojciech Jankowski, was released from prison on Saturday . Mr. Jankowski, a 22-year-old teacher in Gdansk, had been sentenced to three and a half years in jail last year and had been on an indefinite hunger strike since September 16 in a prison near Gdansk.

Four other arrested at the Friday demonstration were to be tried separately, he said, adding that all 11 were released pending trial or payment of their fines.

WIP, founded in Krakow in 1985 by pacifists and conscientious objectors, demands alternatives to active military service.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON AMNESTY

LD042253 Warsaw PAP in English 2203 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: Taking the floor at the party conference in Konin, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak said:

Opening the report and electoral campaign in Zielona Gora, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his speech that "A new stage of the process of national agreement emerges". This great historic chance is created by the strategy of Poland's socialist development, mapped out by the 10th PUWP congress.

Proceeding from a realistic assessment of the achieved level of stability on the ever broader areas of socio-political life, the authorities take bold and firm actions to promote continuity and to deepen normalization processes.

The law of July 17, 1986 on special penal procedure and, primarily, the decision to free all so-called political prisoners was of great significance in this respect. Making the decision, we were primarily aware that the 10th congress definitely closed the period of political unrest of the first half of the 1980s.

In tough struggle, with persistence and patience, we brought the processes of stability and normalization to a permanent state. We caused internal opponent, illegal structures and opposition groups to lose social basis and the possibility of influencing attitudes of an overwhelming majority of society.

Basing on the examination -- in the possession of the Ministry of Internal Affairs -- of intentions and capabilities of the opponent, we have assessed that taking the decision to free all persons imprisoned for offences against the state and public order will not result in a growth of threat to the security of the state. But it will once again prove that our state settles complex social problems by political solutions.

To intensify the effectiveness of the release decision, and especially to deprive the freed people of a possibility to continue activity in illegal structures, we have undertaken an operation of exposing them, and thus practically of eliminating them. It was a preventive action, an unprecedented one in the to-date practice of the ministry. The tersest way to characterize it is to use the following: exposing, warning and lack of repression. It proved that the security service has a relatively deep reconnaissance in actions of the opponent. Bringing it home to the people with whom preventive and warning talks were held on September 11, and there were more then 3,000 of them, should lead to giving up by them of their further activity hitting out at the legal order.

In this situation we were able, with full responsibility, to choose political solutions whose advantage over the possible repression is obvious. The Hitherto, positive experience of clemency acts made us incline towards steps of humanitarian nature.

"They have a very important aspect -- they deprive the opponent of a part of its clientele: of those who became lost, who strayed. They also remove a legend of 'prison martyrdom'. The hitherto amnesty experience has shown that some 1 percent of those freed under the acts of clemency relapsed into crime. The remaining part can see the realities and changes going on in Poland. One must fight to win them over. What would have happened if, during the recent difficult years, we had applied only the bald letter of the law? We would have lost people, their relatives, their friends, we would have made enemies of them. And nobody needs that, neither the society, nor the party nor socialism."

The decision to release all, so-called, political prisoners, evoked broad response both in Poland and in other countries.

Generally, in most milieus, it was recognized as an extremely significant, decisive step strengthening the idea of national agreement, and, simultaneously, attesting to the strength and good will of the authorities. Only strong authorities are able to choose a bold, original, and, which I would like to stress, far-sighted decisions.

Qualitatively new situation deprives the Western propaganda of the basic argument for anti-Polish attacks, provided by the question of the so-called political prisoners. This clears in a large degree the international atmosphere around our country. This certainly opens up a new stage in mutual relations. Already now, varying reactions can be observed in the West.

"The internal situation is however not completely free from threats. Certain activists of the so-called opposition have already started to rehash their old, worn-out conceptions. There are however deep internal divisions inside the opposition, there are also realistic orientations there. We come out towards the people representing such orientations by creating possibilities for their civic activity. There are, however, overriding issues which cannot be the subjects of discussion in Poland. We will consistently nip all threats to systemic order in the bud."

In an answer to the deliberate, deeply humanitarian and undoubtedly courageous decision concerning "the freeing of political prisoners" some activists of the so-called opposition started at once to rehash their old concepts which clearly collide with the principles of national agreement and with the state of public consciousness.

Putting forward adventurous proposals today is in conflict not only with the realities of socio-political life of this country but also leads to a significant threat to calm and public order.

The overwhelming majority of society does not want a return both to the situation from before August 1980 and from before December 1981. Nobody wants conflicts and discords in factories, chaos and disorder. People want to live in normal quiet conditions.

## POLITYKA DEFINES SCOPE FOR DIVERSITY OF VIEWS

LD051534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] After the Amnesty -- Chances, Hopes, Doubts: Around this title, POLITYKA places editorial quotation marks. In the commentary we read: The primary interest of our community is its presence in the (?world), taking all possible advantage from this presence for the national culture, for economic strength, for independence and for the territorial confidence of the state. This interest defines the limits for questioning the system.

The primary duty of political thinking is not to harm Poland's international relations in the East and in the West. If political thinking is to serve society, to uplift it, then it must take into account all the conditions of its life. Society cannot lose contact with the system of government existing in reality. How then can the relation between society and the authorities be rationalized? There are extensive possibilities between the conviction that the most radical change is possible and the conviction that nothing can be done. Here, we place our hopes and activities. The conditions for triumphing over the effective polarization of collective activities have come into being, with different, diverse concepts and ideas coming into bloom. The amorphous space between the poles of the conflict may be filled by proposals, initiatives, and undertakings. Only diverse thoughts and rival ideas can move that part of society which, disillusioned by the way politics has been conducted to date, has made a policy of being apolitical, has withdrawn from public life, and which both sides are at this moment finding it difficult to contact.

This is the most important problem to solve for responsible political thinkers. The effects of the September decisions should be to allow centrist diversity, the POLITYKA commentator continues. Its basis must be consensus, the acknowledgment of fundamental interests of the community, as is proper for every pluralist society. People of differing world views, different from each other in their level of acceptance of the conducted policy but in agreement over the fact that there are frontiers whose encroachment harms and does not help, may seek their place within the diversity. We may define for ourselves the moral frontiers of compromise but we must also understand what, on the other hand, are its political frontiers. It will not be easy to rule with diversity, but certainly with greater ease than without it, we read in POLITYKA.

## MESSNER DEBATES WITH TRADE UNIONISTS IN POZNAN

LD040900 Warsaw PAP in English 0023 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 3: The executive committee of OPZZ (National Alliance of Trade Unions) and trade union leaders from the largest Polish factories met in Poznan today for two-day debates.

During the first day, participants in the meeting discussed the possibilities of accelerating the economic development of the country and of meeting social demands in shorter time both in 1987 and by the end of the current quinquennium.

The meeting was attended by government representatives with Zbigniew Messner.

The assessment of the economic situation in Poland and resulting conclusions, as presented by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, provided the starting point for the discussion.

The increasing strains in supply-cooperation system are the most difficult problem to solve. The government has taken decisions with a view to curbing adverse effects of shortages in raw and immediate materials' supplies. The problem will be solved through systemic designs.

A dozen or so thousand payment orders have been lodged with the commercial bank for the realization of which there are no financial means. The government is preparing amendments to the existing regulations to make the disposal of the real hard currency revenues more flexible.

Swiften implementation of work-teams systems, more honest norms of work efficiency would be instrumental toward solving the problems of rational employment. The review of organizational structures, and work stands also lies in the interest of work crews and, therefore, one can surely count on the support of trade unions in this matter.

A close interrelation between workers' wages and the effects of their work should be seen as the primary aim of the wages policy in an enterprise. New legal regulations of the collective contracts should contribute towards this goal. The curbing of inflation ratio largely depends of the efficacy in binding wages with work productivity. If the increased inflow of money to the market is continued, it will be necessary to raise prices.

New legal regulations binding as of January 1, 1987 will provide more favourable conditions for the development of production of building materials and goods earmarked for this field. Also other legal acts stemming from the housing improvement programme will have come into effect as of January 1, 1987.

Participants in the meeting did not evade sharp, often very critical evaluations and formulations. Trade unionists regard it to be one of the basic tasks of the trade union movement and a significant element of the early warning system.

Trade unionists stressed that they are also interested in reaching stabilization and overcoming inflation, in at least moderate growth of living standard, in the development of housing. Still they voiced certain objections to the ways of realization of these goals.

The marshalling of the organization of work should have been a natural consequence of the economic reform and not an ad hoc action. The practice unfortunately confirmed the soundness of trade unionists objections as to the workability of this year's target assumptions for export and immediate materials' supplies.

Trade unionists said they expected from the centre a clear programme for economy's restructuring modification of proportions between heavy and light industries, more efficient struggle with inflation and breaking the stagnation in housing.

Cost of living is ever more higher, however it is optimistic that the matter-of-fact, and topical resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress meet half way the most significant and the most pressing social problems, participants in the meeting said.

They also spoke about untapped possibilities for better work which stand behind rational organization of work and just wages, the necessity of developing work competition adjusted to the present day needs and conditions, as well as promoting workers' inventiveness and rationalization.

"We shall actively participate in multiplying national icome, but we also want to participate in the decisions concerning its division," trade unionists said.

Unionists deemed it urgent to quickly labour contracts, and the factory welfare and housing funds. Many speakers repeated the postulate to raise the minimal wages, which has remained unchanged for several years, now.

Taking the floor, Zbigniew Messner referred to the issues tackled in the discussion. In line with the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress, the reborn trade unions influence the goverment's social policy and inspire moves for the benefit of the country. No wonder that there are controversies in the course of cooperation between trade unions and the government. "I would like to thank trade unionists that they are ever more inclined to cooperate in taking decisions concerning our country. We do not hide that there are many shortfalls and difficulties in Poland, but at the same time it is untrue that there is poverty and as our political adversaries claim, the country is impoverished and at the brink of catastrophy. Facts prove that we step forwards and Poland did not cease to be a plentiful country. We simply have to complain less and to work more, everyone according to his bilities," Messner said.

While comparing to social expectations shaped in the 1970's, the plan for the current quinquennium is modest, but if we take into account the existing conditions we shall see thast it is an ambitious plan. If we manage to materialize it, then by 1990, we shall live in a different economic conditions as many problems will have been solved, Messner said.

The growth of export as an opportunity to improve the balance of payments remains the key issue. The second stage of the economic reform should balance the economy and curb inflation.

The second stage of the economic reform should lead to an economic equilbrium and to curbing inflation. An improvement in housing construction depends on systemic solutions, ordering the legislative process as well as eliminating waste from construction sites, stated Zbigniew Messner.

Ending, the premier stated tht deepening cooperation between the government and the trade unions lay in the common interest. The point is to let the discussions, even disputes and controversies, benefit society and People's Poland.

Ending the first day of debates Alfred Miodowicz stated that despite appearances there are no great discrepancies between that which the government says and what the trade unions say. The differences consist mainly in the fact that the government is responsible for the socio-economic situation of the country and the trade unions, in defending the rights of working people, must naturally approach the way of realizing common goals on a subjective basis. One thing is important: The shape of our economy is also the shape of the working people. Tomorrow the participants of the meeting will discuss preparations for the 2nd assembly of the OPZZ National Aliance of Trade Unions.

ROMANIA-GDR COMMISSION CONCLUDES PROCEEDINGS

AU031650 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1539 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1986 -- The twelfth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic concluded in Bucharest on Friday.

A survey was made of the activity of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and collaboration carried out over the period that has passed since the previous session, with emphasis on the ascending course of economic ties between Romania and the GDR which develop in accordance with the understandings and orientations set during the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker. With the results scored and the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies as a bases, new actions were agreed upon conducive to deepening collaboration and cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, fine mechanics and optics, electrotechnology and electronics as well as in other spheres of joint interest.

Specific measures were also set for the increase and diversification of mutual goods exchanges. At the end of the proceedings the co-chairmen of the commission, Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, signed the session's protocol.

SCINTEIA CALLS STOCKHOLM ACCORD 'A CONCRETE STEP'

AU240901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0646 GMT 24 Sep 86

["A Positive Accord, a Concrete Step in Strengthening Confidence and Security in Europe" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Under the above headline, "SCINTEIA" of September 24 carries an extensive commentary on the conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building, Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Referring to the document adopted by consensus at the meeting, the paper writes:

Public opinion in our country received with satisfaction the adopted accord which, by its nature and contents, marks a sensible advance on the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act on confidence-and security-building, and hailed the successful conclusion of the meeting, considering it an event of major importance in the life of the continent and of the world. The conclusion with positive results of the Stockholm conference is all the more so appreciated in our country as socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid utmost attention to this all-European forum devoted to building confidence and security, to disarmament in the the continent.

As a European security system is a fundamental target of its foreign policy, Romania has been working unswervingly for its achievement, has made sustained efforts for the furtherance of the Helsinki-started process, for the deepening, broadening and completion of the confidence-building measures set in the Final Act of the first Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in order to achieve the essential target -- general and total disarmament under strict and efficient control, to provide conditions for all the nations of the continent to develop in peace, without the peril of any aggression.

In this spirit, our country worked most perseveringly at the all-European meeting in Madrid, for the convening of a distinct conference on confidence and security measures in Europe; one of the advocates of the Stockholm conference, Romania has also deployed a steady activity for its conclusion with the best possible results, to meet people's expectations. The document "Romania's Position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's Considerations on Measures for Confidence and Security and for Disarmament in Europe", put forward at the beginning of the Stockholm conference, aroused interest and was positively appreciated by the representatives of numerous states, its constructive and realistic proposals being permanently present on the negotiation table.

During the conference, our country advanced numerous suggestions, proposals and ideas to surpass difficulties, to ensure a fruitful climate of collaboration, to overcome acute divergencies and bring positions nearer so as to reach a final concensus. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out time and again that the forum in the Swedish capital should fulfill its mission in keeping with the interests of peace and detente, should successfully end its works in due time. "It is necessary" -- the RCP general secretary had shown -- "to work so that the Stockholm conference should end this year with the best possible results. We take the view that, with the proposal advanced so far, a general accord is possible and must be achieved to ensure the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe". Right in the recent speech he made at the opening of the Third Congress of the Working People, the Romanian head of state brought to the fore the need for each to traverse part of the road, to make the required concessions in view of achieving the needed agreements.

No doubt, a successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference has a special significance under the current international situation characterised by a (?particularly) grave tension resulting from the continuation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, and of certain conflicts that are maintained and even amplified, of the use of force and the threat of force, of the interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The agreemen reached in the capital of Sweden virtually represents a ray of light of a nature to contribute to making serene the political climate, to strengthening the confidence among states in the continent, to making new steps along the path of disarmament, detente and peace. Its endorsement creates favorable premises for the approaching all-European reunion of Vienna to be able to extend the mandate of the conference to what is the basic issue, namely disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. Meanwhile, taking into account the role and share of Europe within the system of international political relations, one (?must) consider the postive effects of the Stockholm accord will not be limited to the continent, but might lead to positive effects on much wider planes, bearing a positive influence on the evolution of relations on a world plane.

Indeed, confidence among the states in Europe Continent could nothing but grow owing to the fact that the reached understandings provide a set of concrete, practical and rigorously defined measures that are compulsory and applicable throughout Europe, inclusive of an earlier notification of maneuvers and other troop movements, the change of annual schedules of military observers to these activities, the establishment of concrete ways to check the way they are applied and observed. This will help various military activities, certain troop movements, to no longer make them the object of suspicion and mistrust, to stop generating tension.

Also particularly important is the fact that the final document of the Stockholm conference covers at length the obligation of the participant states not to resort, in their bilateral relations, to the threat or use of force, under no pretext, against the territorial integrity of the political independence of any state, against the exertion of its sovereign rights or to gain, invade, attack or occupy territories, irrespective of their political, economic or cultural system and the relations of alliance or non-alliance between them. Likewise, the document underscores the need for an exclusively peaceful settlement of all the differences and litigious problems, the application of both principles making essential factors in maintaining and strengthening the international peace and security.

While reasserting the importance of the measures agreed upon, one also has to point out that -- although some of the problems have been given only partial solutions -- the important fact in the accord is a first stage in a process, and that the participant states have unanimously agreed on the need for efforts to continue in view of strengthening confidence and building real security in the continent.

The results at the end of the conference in the Swedish capital once again illustrate a truth which President Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly underscored, namely that negotiations alone, no matter how long and complex, are the only way to generally acceptable agreements, the only way to generally acceptable agreements, the only way that accords with the interests of nations, with the requirements for peace and broader international cooperation. This proves, once again, that any problem can be solved at the negotiating table, when action is taken with patience, when reason prevails, when a constructive spirit and receptivity are shown to everybody's viewpoints and stands, when there is a wish for understanding, in keeping with the foremost interests of peace and security worldwide.

As the confidence- and security-building measures that were covenanted come into effect on January 1, 1987, conditions will be created and new horizons will be opened up for confidence and security building in Europe, for detente, for the rapprochment and peaceful cooperation of all the peoples in our continent. To that effect, all the participating states should first of all guarantee the consistent implementation and strict observance of those agreements, as well as further show a constructive spirit, refrain from any actions, measures or positions that run counter to the goals of detente, they should assert their readiness and receptivity to a constructive dialogue.

Moreover, it should be stressed and clearly understood that confidence building is not a goal in itslf, that the crux of the international life, of the establishment of security in the continent and worldwide is the effective and tangible achievement of disarmament. The truth is, good though the agreement reached may be, the building of an atmosphere of genuine confidence can be but undermined by the continuation of the arms race, by the further amassment of arms. The establishment of confidence and the achievement of disarmament are interdependent, because only the implementation of palpable disarmament measures can stimulate disarmament and create a favourable climate for negotiations in disarmament forums.

That is why, especially under the current international circumstances, when further nuclear arms are deployed on our continent, consistent and persevering efforts must be deployed along the path opened at Stockholm, negotiations start and efficient measures be adopted for military disengagement and disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost. In this respect, a significant role will be played by the forthcoming all-European meeting in Vienna. With the current situation in the continent as a basis, its proceedings will have to concentrate precisely on the military aspects of European security, on problems related to building up confidence and achieving disarmament in the continent.

And it can be arguably said that socialist Romania has supplied a concrete, mobilizing example in this respect, through the initiative set forth by its president, regarding a five-per cent arms, troops and military spending cut this year. Indeed, this is a concrete example showing how action ought to be taken towards achieving disarmament measures in the international year of peace.

In the spirit of its high responsibility for the destinies of the Romanian people, of world peace and security, Romania is resolved, as President Nicolae Ceausescu has shown these last few days, to work in all firmness to pass on to tangible disarmament measures, to build a united Europe, free from nuclear arms, a Europe of peace and understanding among nations, "SCINTEIA" reads in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUWAIT DAILY

AU032019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on October 3 Mohammad Jassim al-Hamad al-Sager, chief editor of the Arabic daily 'AL-QABAS" of Kuwait, and Hafiz Omar Mansour Hasan, foreign policy columnist of the daily.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview with the daily "AL-QABAS".

REPORT ON PROMOTING 'TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS'

AU031745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1441 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/10/1986 -- The wide-scale promotion of the technological progress is a basic component of the current strategy for an intensive development of the Romanian economy. Special programmes worked out to this end for all the sectors of activity, particularly in industry, aim at a faster application to production of the results of research. By the end of the 1981-1985 period the number of modern machines, apparatus equipment and installations put into fabrication was nearly nineteen times higher and that of new technologies some forty times higher than in 1965. Over the last five-year period research and the promotion of the technological progress helped developing and turning out 160,000 new and modernized types of machines, apparatus, equipment and installations featuring superior qualities, over 2,900 actually the share of industrial marketable production consisting of new and modernized products stood at forty-seven per cent of production in 1985. [sentence as received] Over the interval some 6,200 new technologies as well as mechanization and automation systems have been applied in various insutrial branches, particularly in chemistry, machine building and metallurgy.

Over the current five year plan period (1986-1990) technical progress is to be responsible for fifty-five per cent of the rise in labour productivity. Over 2,900 new and modernized technologies will be put on stream. As a consequence by the end of the interval some forty-six per cent of the marketable production of the processing industrial branches will consist of new and modernized products. A peak branch of the machine building industry, electronics will record a nearly double level of production renewing by 1990: 90 per cent.

PRESIDENT HASANI ADDRESSES SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD030850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0150 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nearly a month ago the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries was held in Harare. The conference is the most important international meeting to have taken place on the international arena this year. I address you here on behalf of SFRY Presidency and in my role as the head of the Yugoslav delegation in Harare. I am doing it with a sense both of satisfaction and responsibility, Sinan Hasani stressed in his report on the eighth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. The report was presented to the SFRY Assembly today.

You have already been informed about the course and outcome of the eighth summit and about the Yugoslav delegation's activity there. I shall therefore dwell only on some essential issues, some aspects that will, undoubtedly, continue to be in the focus of comprehensive attention in the SFRY Assembly.

There is no need for me to reiterate yet again that this was a meeting of greatest importance for both the nonaligned countries and for Yugoslavia. For we are all aware that nonalignment ennobles our independence, the essence of our overall revolutionary socioeconomic development, and our international position. And that is what this assembly proceeded from in its work to establish a platform for our delegation's activity and position in Harare.

The results and the importance of the conference could be assessed only in the context of the realities of the world -- although this was a meeting that rallied two thirds of that world. The summit in Harare was held in the light of the problems of the world we are living in. In other words, of a world under strong pressures from bloc divisions and confrontations. There is so much mistrust in it that even under ideal conditions it would take a long time and enormous efforts to eliminate the layers of suspicion, mistrust, prejudice, and fear. The arms race reflects its protagonists' dangerous logic. It is a reality that cannot be changed overnight. It is a disturbing reality that no one, in whatever part of the world, can ignore. The awareness of the world's common fate and responsibility is therefore increasingly gaining ground. On the other hand, the very fact that the resumed negotiations between the two superpowers are underway -- and this is raising both objective and realistic hopes for more favorable prospects -- indicates that the world's destiny depends in the main on the state of relations between the superpowers. We must therefore believe that their summit in Reykjavik will proceed in a spirit of detente and constructiveness. This is what the entire world is expecting from them.

The great discrepancy still continues between two equally valid facts: On the one hand, there is an enormous concentration of military, political, and economic power within a small number of countries exercising unquestionable influence, while on the other we are witnessing equally unquestionable and increasingly pronounced aspirations toward full emancipation, equal participation in world business and toward more democratic political and economic relations in the world.

Contradictory situations resulting from bloc divisions give rise to many of the hotbeds of crisis and even wars with all their dangerous features and repercussions. They are the source of the most flagrant pressures, of interference, and of the use of force.

Current trends in world developments are becoming increasingly dynamic. However, for the most part, only narrow, closed circles benefit from technological progress and new discoveries.

This fact is also at the root of the constant deterioration in social and economic conditions in many parts of the world, of attempts to impose new forms of subordination and neocolonial exploitation, and of what we usually call "an ever widening gap" which is assuming dimensions of a gaping abyss between the developed and developing world.

This is a world in which some are striving to maintain their acquired positions and privilege at any price, and by implication, to eliminate all positive processes and democratic changes in international relations. At the same time we live in a world of profound interdependence. The repercussions of every crisis, of every act of injustice are far reaching. However, every success also has its full impact.

These are only some of the aspects of the present-day situation in the light of which the eighth conference took place. The struggle for democratization in international relations was the common denominator of both the earlier conferences and this meeting of nonaligned countries. It is at the same time the driving force behind all our efforts toward peace, security, and stability in world relations and toward general progress. However urgent this process is, it is very complex at the same time. Under present material and social conditions this process clashes with a vast number of conflicting interests. It is precisely in such a situation that the policy and movement of nonalignment become increasingly important as an expression of awareness about the interdependence of existential and general interests despite ideological and all the other divisions and closed circles, Hasani stressed.

In this vision of the world, what is nonaligned Yugoslavia's place and role? What, for its part, is Yugoslavia doing to fulfill that vision?

We are working through our comprehensive policy on the internal scene and through the way in which we continue to develop relations with the rest of the world and with each individual country. Adhering to our principles and proceeding from the principle of nonalignment, while at the same time continuing to build our socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, we are developing our relations with the greatest powers, with our neighbors, and with all other countries regardless of their political oreintations, power, and influence.

In view of its position, socialist self-managing Yugoslavia has, practically speaking, no other option but to spread confidence, practically speaking, no other option but to spread confidence, understanding, and cooperation. Our total commitment to the principles and policy of nonalignment and our firm belief in the need for detente and ever expanding cooperation, especially in Europe, are behind our maximum involvement over the year at all the stages of the CSCE.

Looking back over the last 11 years, since the adoption of the Final Act, which has been a period of great trial for peace and security in Europe, of dangerous exacerbation and propaganda competitions, I can say that it was only commitment -- expressed in the spirit and document of Helsinki -- which succeeded in saving the process of so vital importance not only for Europe but for the world in general. An active role in this was played by the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, including Yugoslavia, which continued determinedly to build bridges of rapprochement even where the banks seemed unbridgeable.

The negotiations that lasted for almost 3 years ended in Stockholm not long ago by the adoption of measures that instill hope for a more secure future and enchanced confidence in Europe. We hope that a similar spirit will prevail at the coming conference on European security and cooperation in Vienna.

As a nonaligned country, we pay particular attention to our activity in the Mediterranean region whose security is inseparable from that of Europe. All the more so since the region has become an arena of fresh dangerous exacerbations. Our strategic principles and interest in the security of the region are behind our joint efforts with other nonaligned Mediterranean countries designed to bring about a relaxation in tension in the region that would then lead to a reduction in the superpowers' military and naval presence and a gradual transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. This is the guiding spirit of the preparations for the ministerial meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries.

Here, nearer home, on the Balkans, the policy of good-neighborliness is the most direct way of implementing the policy of nonalignment. This idea of good-neighborliness also reflects our wider aspirations toward the establishment of a zone of peace and constructive cooperation in the Balkans, a zone free from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

I feel it necessary to acquaint the Assembly with these preoccupations of ours in order to establish more easily what impact the Harare summit, at which Yugoslavia played an important role, has had or we expect will have on international relations.

The fact is that the resolutions adopted at the summit reflected to a large extent our vision of the future, as we want it to be. Implementing what we strive for and what we agreed on will inevitably clash with reality and all its limitations. We have never had any illusions about that. We worked hard knowing all the time that the realism of our standpoints, platforms, and programs are a matter for the future, but at the same time they reflect our aspirations to change the present situation more rapidly. In our work we were strongly motivated by the desire to see that kind of future coming true as soon as possible.

This is, in a way, a reply to all the reactions, fears, and doubts and even to some discordant sounds and misunderstandings within the movement itself, about the real achievements, influence, and action capability of the policy and movement of nonalignment and about the whole purpose of its existence.

The movement is a common mainstay and not an omnipotent weapon. One thing is clear, the movement's strength cannot be measured by the scope of its spheres of influence, its megatons of destructive weapons, or economic power. Its importance stems from the strength of the desire for peace, freedom, development, and international justice. Its importance lies in the fact that it offers concrete solutions that reflect reality and that, due to their global approach, have become a focus of consideration by the blocs as well. If the situation were not like that, the majority of mankind whoud be pushed to the sidelines of events, devoid of a united platform which to make its voice heard.

It is, of course, understandable that such a large meeting as the Harare summit was and its specific proposals would be met by expressions not only of support and interest but also of suspicion and criticism. Is this not proof that these proposals have made the world more sober-thinking and that the world simply cannot remain indifferent to the powerful influence that is stirring its conscience?

Those who follow the movement's activity know very well that every nonaligned conference so far has aroused not only great interest and support but also criticism. There were also outside attempts to influence the course and the decisions of the conference.

The summit, however, passed all the resolutions independently, guided only by its conscience, in line with the principle of the policy of nonaligment and of the long-term, vital interests of the international community. The movement has no other affinities but to peace, general progress, security and equal cooperation. As a result, its attitude to the great powers depends on their concrete behavior and on their contribution to effots to resolve vital issues. It is on these fundamentals that the policy and movement of nonalignment are building their reputation and influencing the world, Hasani said.

To interpret the conference on the basis of how attractive its decisions are to one or the other side, or to view it through a prism of bloc rivalry would be as superficial an approach as are attempts to place emphasis on wishful divisions within its ranks.

The movement has always respected the diversity of interests and individual countries' rights, to search for their own solutions. It does not demand a monolithic unity of its ranks which, in any case, is incompatible with its creation and democratic character. Criticism directed toward it and disagreements with its stance can therefore be interpreted as proof that there is no topical issue to which the movement remains indifferent.

In its overall tone, in its decisions and specific solutions, the summit in Harare was really, above all, a summit of unity and action on key questions. I say key questions, because when I speak of a summit of unity I do not mean that there were no differences. They are unavoidable in the democratic movement of different countries. I am thinking of their united approach to the essential questions of international relations which they supported with all their specific features, but with strategic unity, Hasani stressed.

Harare was a further and new stage in what characterized gatherings of the nonaligned countries. There were not simply general stances. It adopted a series of very specific decisions and measures for the further activity of the movement, a series of direct recommendations to international entities with whom dialogue and cooperation is offered. In general, the call for fruitful dialogue, on the one hand, and the stronger closing of our own ranks, on the other, was the fundamental characteristic of this conference. In any case, objections to the effectiveness of the movement will not sound convicing in the future, especially as they come from those who are blocking or reluctantly supporting its joint international action which is so necessary.

In its work, as you well know, the summit was devoted primarily to global questions of internatioanl relations -- the struggle for peace, the halting of the arms race, detente, crisis flash-points and equitable international cooperation, especially problems of economic development and the dramatic position of the developing countries.

The notion of the common fate of the world, the indivisibility of peace, and the danger of war, which is deeply rooted in the very philosophy of nonalignment, justified the nonaligned on this occasion as well as the greatest movement for peace in the world, in particular in addressing the two great powers. An identical appeal was made to U.S. President Reagan and to General Secretary of the CPSU Gorbachev. It was demanded that they take urgent steps toward essential negotiations on the whole areas of disarmament and detente. In this process of negotiation there is a requirement that the interests of all countries and the whole international community be respected. The world still remembers the appeal made at the time of the cold war confrontation that the first conference of nonaligned, held in Belgrade in 1961, sent to the bloc powers. At this juncture, although we do not have the necessary hindsight, it can be said that the Harare appeal, in view of the number of countries supporting it, carries even more weight in the world at large, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed.

The declaration on strengthening mutual cooperation among nonaligned countries in the defense of independence is, without doubt, a new achievement of the movement. This urgent question was given political stimulus and this, in itself, is a significant achievement in the current conditions. We now have to elaborate specific ways and means of implementing these ideas. In essence, they depend most directly on the overall cooperation of countries, at the level of the movement as a whole, and regionally.

It is understandable that of the world crisis flash-points dealt with at the summit, South Africa attracted special attention.

However, neither the special declaration on South Africa nor the appeal for the immediate independence of Namibia will in themselves solve the anachronisms of this continent. Our stances reflect necessity and inexorability in terms of the laws of history. However, measures of long-term aid and support to the frontline states and liberation movements, as well as to the people of South Africa in their struggle against the racist apartheid regime were adopted. They are of direct and vital importance for the reduction of the economic dependence of the frontline states on South Africa and for the more rapid liquidation of the system of apartheid, Sinan Hasani stressed.

In the summit's political declaration, clear stances were adopted and directions of action established on other most important questions of interest to the nonaligned countries and to the world as a whole. Here I will not go into detail about them other then to say that it will be the subject of our constant interest and consideration.

The difficult economic problems with which the developing countries are confronted, as you know, were taken by the summit as its central priorities. This is logical, for the unbearable position of an increasingly large number of members has become a primarly political and strategic problem. The motivation for solving this problem is exceptionally strong; it is a matter not only of the fate of the internal stability of many countries, but also of the stability of the world economy. There is virtual unity on how to solve the problem, in removing and mitigating the chief cause, unequal relations in the world economy and in the monetary system. The economic declaration adopted represents a rounded whole of the constructive efforts in this regard with a pronounced action-oriented character.

The gathering in Harare devoted exceptional attention to solving the world problem of debts as an especially acute problem for the developing countries. The view was well-argued and put forth with full responsibility that this question can only be solved through a dialogue between debtors and creditors, without pressures and condiditons, accompanied by greater understanding for the developmental problems of the debtor countries. It was decided that before the end of the year a consultative meeting of the debtor countries be held with the aim of affirming this approach to the creditor countries in the solution of this vital problem.

The call for dialogue and cooperation is the basis for a general starting point. A common solution to the problems of development is not simply a projection of the wishes of the poor. It is an objective need stemming from the interdependence of the economies of the North and the South, of the interests of both one and the other. Stimulating development in the overall world economic system, Sinan Hasani stressed. This was the fundamental idea. That is why the summit in Harare approached economic problems constructively, realistically and not in an exclusive way.

In this spirit an appeal was sent to the developed countries to create together an appropriate mechanism for tackling questions involving the initiation of dialogue and the improvement of cooperation between North and South.

I cannot go on without mentioning a decision -- which is certainly one of the most important ones -- to found a permanent committee of nonaligned and developing countries for economic cooperation. It should ensure better coordination of economic activity, development policy and programs in the key and mutually integrated questions of money, finance, debts, and development.

The task of the committee is also to establish a strategy of joint action and a platform for negotiations with the developed countries. The purpose of the initiative is also to revitalize international cooperation, which has recently been paralysed by the actions and unsatisfactory understanding of some developed countries.

In general, the powerful orientation toward the mutual cooperation of the nonaligned and developing countries should be incorporated, too, into national programs and policy. This cooperation will be successful only if it is based on real economic interests. However, it is clear that it cannot solve all our problems. However significant, cooperation with the developing countries is not an alternative. Both form the whole of a uniform process in which the interdependent world economy can function, and this will be the purpose of our further efforts, Hasani said.

The jubilee of the movement, marked by a special formal session, set the seal on the overall atmosphere of the Harare summit. It was also a reason and opportunity for the very principles set out at the Belgarde Conference to come to the force and for it to be seen how strongly the nonaligned feel that these same principles and goals should continue to guide the action of the movement. The role of the founders of the movement -- Tito, Nehru, al-Nasir, Nkrumah, and Sukarno -- was stressed with full respect and recognition as an act of lasting historical significance.

The recognition given to Tito and Yugoslavia on this very occasion were and are deeply binding on the work of our delegation in Harare and on our country as a whole. We endeavored to respond to the expectations from us as a country that was one of the founders of the movement and to justify overselves today and confirm the place that Tito secured for Yugoslavia on the world political scene.

The Yugoslav delegation was involved in the overall work of the conference, in all its stages and in the consideration of all the most important questions, stances, decisions, and orientations of present and future activity. We tried to orient our action, above all, toward the action unity of the movement on the basis of its original principles.

Harare was an opportunity to exchange viewpoints, in bilateral contacts, on world and common perspectives and also on mutual relations and cooperation. We achieved a large number of meetings and in many of them touched upon key areas in bilateral cooperation. Fresh obligations came out of these talks which will be discussed by the FEC and other competent organs and will be presented to the Assembly. This is not all, however. It is precisely the overall results of the eighth summit that present for the FEC, for its organs, for the Assembly, and certainly for all our sociopolitical organizations new obligations and tasks which must be implemented in acccordance with an established program. Finally, allow me here in this very building to express my great recognition for Zimbabwe, the host country of the eighth summit, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency

It gives me pleasure to stress the personal contribution and statesmanlike skill of President Mugabe and his effective management of the conference, always in keeping with the original orientation of the movement, with its present tasks and its ideals.

In his own time, from the rostrum of the sixth summit in Havana, Tito recapitulated the most striking features of the achievements of the movement, referring to them as a rich crop. Allow me to use this notion in my assessment of the eighth summit in Harare and the 25 years of existence of the movement of the nonaligned countries.

The eighth summit confirmed the original principles and goals of nonalignment as lasting values. It strengthened our unity and created the conditions for the greater capacity for action of the nonaligned. It resolutely advocated peace, security, and freedom in the world. It confirmed its adherence to the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, always and everywhere, in contrast to the policy of force and foreign interference. It initiated new far-reaching actions for equality in world economic relations. It confirmed that the United Nations is of strategic importance to the world and an irreplaceable instrument of equitable international cooperation. It started up initiatives as a contribution to the solution of problems of disarmament and security. It made concrete the struggle against apartheid and neocolonialism, which often comes to the developing world in the guise of technology, communications, information, trade and culture.

Finally, the eighth summit has once again shown that nonalignment is a force that attracts and is supportive of many even outside the movement and is growing in parallel with their support and action. Working for the sure prospects of a better world, this is how the movement of the nonaligned countries has secured its own future as well, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed in conclusion.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES POST-CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR SAFETY

LD031105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- In 1984 Yugoslavia passed a law providing protection from ionizing radiation and on the use of nuclear energy. The law regulated the method of protection from these dangerous materials. This was stated at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber by Stevan Gojsin, an undersecretary in the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, replying to a quesion raised by Vika Potocnik on whether our country has a plan for protection in case of an accident similar to that at Chernobyl.

Two international conventions in this area have also been ratified, Gojsin said. The republics and provinces are responsible for safely carrying our federal regulations, including this one. Security steps are also taken by organizations that use nuclear facilities. In addition, it was said, special account is taken of the education and training of people who work in such facilities.

HASANI GREETS LI XIANNIAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD010404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the PRC national holiday, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram of cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people to PRC President Li Xiannian.

## Renovica Greets Hu Yaobang

LD010353 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the PRC, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent greetings to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

## MINISTER NOTES TRADE IMBALANCE WITH ANGOLA

LD042051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Luanda, October 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav enterprises have a very good chance of winning contracts for major investment work in Angola in the near future, Yugoslav Government member and co-chairman of the Angolan-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Cultural Cooperation Mito Pejovski has said. Pejovski is currently on a visit to Angola.

Pejovsky today attended the inauguration of the oil fields "Pacassa" and "Palanca" on the Angolan coast. Yugoslav oil enterprises "Ina" of Zagreb and "Naftagas" of Novi Sad participated in the financing of exploration work on the two fields. Under the contract with the Angolan company "Sonangol", the two Yugoslav enterprises get 10 percent of the total output. The two oil fields, some 30 kilometers from the coast, give around 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

In Pejovski's talks with Angola state Minister for Production and Energy Pedro de Castro van Dunem, the development of overall Yugoslav-Angolan relations was assessed as positive. It was noted, however, that the traditionally good political relations, constantly on the upturn, are not followed by an appropriate development of economic relations.

The volume of trade between the two countries, which stood at 5.2 million dollars worth in 1983, went up to 29.6 million dollars last year. The expected figure for this year is much higher in view of Angolan oil exports to Yugoslavia.

## ASSEMBLY ADOPTS REPORTS ON FEDERAL LAWS

LD031052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the federal chamber of the SFRY Assembly, continuing the session begun yesterday, today adopted reports on the implementation of a number of federal laws: on the establishment and distribution of overall revenue and income, on the amortization and revaluation of social resources, and on the reconstruction and liquidation of organizations of associated labor. Viewing all these regulations as being part of efforts to secure greater financial discipline in the economy and, to a certain extent, changes and addenda, the chamber asked the FEC also to consider remarks made in the assembly debate when developing them.

The chamber then passed a proposal for adopting laws on safety in railway transportation. This came after a short debate on the validity and/or constitutionality of introducing a federal safety inspectorate that uses Serbo-Croatian in cases when there are problems communicating in the mother tongue. Of course, it was indisputable that such a regulation is necessary, because we cannot yet be satisfied with the degree of safety on the railways.

Another regulation in the field of communications, the proposal to adopt changes and addenda to the law on transportation in international road transport, "passed" without objection. The FEC will now have the job of developing this law.

With the proposal to adopt a law changing and amending the law on the customs' service accepted, there was a somewhat lengthier debate on the proposal for a law on the water system. The high pollution level of river clearly requires an effective solution to this problem. Explaining the need for a new law -- or draft text -- FEC representative Dr Miodrag Zecevic stressed that, in view of the more than worrying quality of our water, it is high time that this regulation is adopted.

Recalling the problems we have had in past years with water pollution, Zecevic stressed that a special quality of the draft is its requirement that projects and installations which discharge pollution should not be started up until devices are installed to cleanse them and until these achieve the level of cleanliness specified in the act on water engineering. Moreover, all polluters who fail to cleanse waste water to the envisated degree should pay a contribution proportionate to the amount and degree of pollution in the water discharged.

In the discussion, however, there was also a certain amount of disagreement over ideas for a new law. Martin Molan, for example, said that failure to implement a law could not be the chief reason for adopting a new law, especially as the consistent implementation of the old law would certainly achieve good results. He also criticized the fact what is involved here is the extension of the federation's rights to an area where this is not necessary. Zarija Martinovic fully supported the idea of adopting the law, stressing that the constitution certainly does not give anyone the freedom to pollute a common good, such as water. [passage omitted]

The chamber then adopted a proposal to change the law on TANJUG, according to which, in the future, funds would be provided for the program of interest to further the implementation of the functions of the federation; in other words, it would abandon the method of increasing budegetary funds on a percentage basis. The chamber also adopted such a work program for 1987 and concluded that the FEC, as part of its financial options, would find funds with which to finance it. In this, it was stressed that, despite its difficult material situation, TANJUG is so far performing its social function successfully.

After this, reports were adopted on the implementation of a social compact, on the organization of the education of our citizens abroad in the last year, and on the application of federal regulations on health records. In the "package" reports on international visits to our country were also passed.

FEC CONSIDERS NONALIGNED REPORT, INTERPOL SESSION

LD041831 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC (with Branko Mikulic presiding) at today's session considered a report of the SFRY delegation at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries, from the point of view of its duties and tasks in the implementaton of decisions adopted at Harare. To this end the council formed an interdepartmental working group of the representatives of a number of federal organs and organizations which will prepare a program of measures and actions by 25 October.

The platform for the participation of the Yugoslav delegation at the 55th session of the General Assembly of the International Organization for Police and Detective work -- Interpol -- was considered and approved. It will be held 6-13 October this year in Belgrade.

A decision was also adopted which extends the validity of the decision on the method of fixing prices of products both in the wholesale and in the retail trade and on the method of fixing the price of coffee, and a decision was adopted on fixing the highest price level of natural gas.

Stances were adopted on observations and proposals made by the assemblies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces on the draft decisions on the criteria and indicators for establishing the degree of economic development in the republics and provinces, and the value thresholds for determining which republics and provinces are economically insufficiently developed.

MIKULIC DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICY TO ECONOMISTS

LD031059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- "A consultation meeting at the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy on guidelines for the 1987 economic policy was the venue of the first public "duel" between economists -- those not part of the FEC team -- and the new government president."

There has never been a more fierce attack by economists on the government's administrative measures. Predrag Tasic of VJESNIK comments on how this attack was followed by a counterattack by FEC President Branko Mikulic.

The first speaker was economist and academician Branislav Soskic, who asked the government "to ensure the functioning of realistic economic categories not by words but in reality." Other speakers include Miran Goslar, Zarko Papic, Vladimir Bek, and Rade Koprivica. All of them blamed the government for the high level of inflation, foreign exchange and credit policy problems, and inefficiency in general.

"Branko Mikulic reduced to silence all those who have been criticizing the FEC policy by stating that the FEC devalued the dinar by 3.7 percent in October -- the previous devaluation had been by 14.1 percent -- and also that the FEC intends, by the application of a special mechanism in effect the past 3 months and for the next 4 months to increase interest rates. Commenting on objections that the FEC advocate realistic economic categories, while in reality supporting administrative manipulations, Mikulic asked those present how they arrived at such a conclusion. "In June we were moving for an anticipated change in the exchange rate, and we did the same thing now. How then can you claim that the FEC does not support a realstic exchange rate of the dinar?"

"The FEC, Mikulic noted, favors the introduction of realistic economic categories, all of them, not only the exchange rate and interest rates, and added that we must know the cost of such moves. Supported by a number of economists, Mikulic advocated the introduction of realistic amortization. However, it is obvious that voting for the introduction of realistic categories depends upon the other side, not upon the government. Explaining this connection, Mikulic noted that on one hand emphasis is laid on realistic categories, and on the other discussions are initiated at the level of the Federation about covering exchange rate differences, the conversion of credits, and similar moves.

As far as the exchange rate differences are concerned, Mikulic agreed with the economists that it is "our own invention." However, that very day -- prior to the Chamber of Commerce consultative meeting -- the FEC held a discussion on the coverage of a 200 million dinar worth exchange rate difference in three undeveloped sociopolitical communities: Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo. "If you think that we should abandon covering foreign exchange differences give us another solution and we will be grateful to you," Mikulic said.

"As far as the cost of conducting the realistic policy of exchange and interest rates is concerened, Mikulic warned that we must not forget about our present situation and surroundings. The foreign exchange policy is not carried out by governments; therefore, not by the SFRY government either. Those who dominate the commodities and capital have the biggest influence on it. The servicing of Yugoslav debt was increased by 2.3 trillion dinars [as received] because of the previous dinar devaluation alone and 950 billion dinars went to foreign currency saving account booklets due to the change in the exchange and interest rates!

"Even at such a cost there can be no healthy economy without realistic amortization and accumulation. Because we neglected this aspect, enormous amounts of social resources went toward consumption, mainly into private pockets," Mikulic said. Stating that the average amoritization life our production resources is 26 years, he warned that we "have condemned ourselves to technological suicide."

"The FEC is not in favor of program inflation. This is madness, as if we decided to plan an evil which would come in 2 days time! We are in favor of an inflation that we will bring down to a tolerant level. Are we at least allowed to plan the measures for reducing it?" the FEC president asked.

Mikulic struck a final blow to the supporters of the realistic exchange rate as the only stimulus of exports by giving examples of the disloyal competition of domestic exporters on foreign markets. Instead of competition in the domestic market they compete all over the world, eliminating one another by means of falling prices! There is no exchange rate that can make up for such a suicidal activity by Yugoslav exporters."

It appears that Branko Mikulic and the new team of the FEC have won the first round. But the battle goes on Vjesnik concludes.

BORBA ON MIKULIC'S SPEECH IN ECONOMIC CHAMBER

AU031521 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep -- At the end of the consultations about economic development for next year that were held in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC informed the participants in the meeting about the measures the federal government is preparing for changing the economic system and answered some criticism that were heard during the discussion, which lasted several hours.

He said that the federal government has no illusions that the changes in planning, the accounting system, the tax system, and in the rescuing and liquidating processes will not be such that they will not require alteration next year again. But the changes should be made immediately because they are the condition for the introduction of the real categories of economic operations.

The aim of changes in the tax system is to secure the unified criteria of conducting economic activities in a unified Yugoslav market. Apart from that, the tax system should stimulate the better use of capacity and higher employment, prevent people from getting rich outside their work, and raise the question of the financing of communes whom it also suits to have loss-making organizations because they too are paying contributions to the commune. This should be built in to the tax system and later we would only expand it.

The participants in this gathering also disagree about how catastrophic the consequences of inflation are and how it affects our development. The disturbances in the price sector are such that the Federal Executive Council could apply Article 18 of the law on social control of prices. The FEC has discussed this and decided to recommend the signing of a social agreement on fair play behavior when raising prices. Who can claim today that prices are economic prices? We now have about 2,000 requests for raising prices between 100 and 800 percent. Where are the economic criteria for this? That is why we cannot do without a social agreement that would represent social self-control.

We passed three laws on limiting expenditure and everybody said that they ae administrative measures. So they are, but why did all those who have their hands on the economy's income not behave in an economic manner so that we do not have to prevent this administratively? Expenditure must be reduced, but not in uch a way that it would endanger the interests of the economy as a whole

Many have said here that the FEC is trying to program inflation, which is a foolish thing to say, as if one has to decide on trouble that should arrive here in 2 days time. We are in favor of reducing inflation and are proposing measures for its reduction. But this is not easy in the least.

Scepticism has also been expressed that the FEC is of two minds about introducing economic criteria and that this was shown in the paper on the basic questions about social and economic development in 1987. And that we talk about economic criteria on the one hand, and come to the Federation to ask for money in order to cover foreign exchange losses and similar things on the other. In order to remove the danger of finding ourselves in an even worse situation, we must first overcome differences in opinions about the most important questions. The paper on the basic directions of development next year is in no way some kind of demagoguery.

As proof that economic laws are being observed, Mikulic said that the dinar exchange rate was devalued by 4 percent in July and that before that the dinar was devalued by 10 percent in order to stimulate exports. Several days ago it was devalued by a further 3.7 percent, a part of which represented an anticipated slide.

The dinar's sliding exchange rate stimulates exports but it also has another side to it: Its loss in value of 34.1 percent by June made the repayment of foreign loans 2,300 billion [currency unspecified] more expensive, while foreign exchange losses on the foreign currency savings accounts amounted to 950 billion [currency not specified].

Due to a higher than planned increase in prices in September, interest rates will also have to be corrected. They will also be higher and will cause problems that many will not be able to bear.

We have also decided to introduce radical changes in the accountancy system. In recent years we have ignored setting money aside for amortization and accumulation and there was a big outflow of social funds into private pockets. Thus we sentenced ourselves to technological suicide. This is why we have decided on radical changes in this field despite the fact that they will cause further losses.

[Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of the same date on page 5 also carries a report on Mikulic's speech in the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber which adds the following additional information:

["The disturbances in the price sector are such that the FEC could apply a price freeze. But, we have decided instead to propose a social agreement on fair play behavior in the field of price policy for all parties that take part in distribution. If we exposed prices to free market forces without some kind of social self-control, we could have inflation of several hundred percent and immeasurable consequences. We also propose taxes on monopolistic gains but, according to the constitution, the revenue would be going to the republican and provincial budgets, and thus we would have eight parties interested in this gain being as big as possible. If we do not conclude a social agreement on the direction of this tax, then it would be better not to introduce at all."]

## FOUNDATIONS OF 1987 ECONOMIC POLICY SUGGESTED

AU011017 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 86 p 1

[D. Vucinic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Sep -- The affirmation of economic laws, market business criteria, and real economic categories as the basis of economic policy.

-- An anti-inflation policy and measures in all segments of both the system and practice, and the planning and execution of things agreed upon.
-- The stimulation of production and exports with orientation toward increasing exports so that they become one of the generators of an increase in production.
-- A switch from branch priorities in order to support and stimulate joint export programs as priorities.
-- Strengthening the accumulative and reproduction capability of the economy, faster technological development and structural changes, including the new systemic solutions that would contribute to this, such as changes in the tax system and in the system of planning, and establishing the interdependence of trends in accumulation and other elements of income.

These are only some of the foundations on which the economic policy for the development of the country in the next year will be based. This is what Zarko Papic, director general of the Federal Social Planning Institute, told journalists today.

Having said that this first review of the state of affairs and possibilities for Yugoslavia's social and economic development next year is in fact opening a public discussion about a draft resolution for 1987, which should be completed by the end of October, Papic pointed out that everything must be done to halt this year's negative trends in the economy, primarily inflation. This and everything else mean that economic laws and market business criteria must finally begin to operate. [passage omitted]

We know now that the June-July measures have not produced the expected results yet. The planned increase in exports and the balance of trade will not be achieved. But had they not been introduced, the situation today, according to experts, would have been worse. Insufficient exports would have been lower, and inflation higher. [passage omitted]

It is also obvious that small businesses, market agriculture, and tourism must occupy a more enviable position.